

NUMBER 80.

LETTER FROM "DORA."

[New York Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

Spring Season in Gotham—Theatrical Amusements—Haughtwout's Establishment—Home Thoughts—Exit Springs—Richmond—A Kentucky—Strawberries and Pine—The Lord Editor

Season—A Word to Composers—also
Fanciful Mutilator.

Byron, N. Y., April 4th, 1869.

My dear Louisine Coe: The signing of the
black and March-like, the signature of the
captions new month to us in Gotham.
was chilling, the soft breezes grew into terrific
and everybody acknowledged "dust in the
on April Pools' Day. Spring bonnets and
summer wrappings were exchanged for disreputable
afternoon hats and wraps. The day grew
preparatory to the most dismal and gloomy
rain on Sunday—which was a real surprise
for, I thought sunshin on Sunday in New
York a settled thing.

Religious changes and novelties are the order
of the day in this metropolis. The old Broadway
Bowery are to be changed—no more Broadway
Bowlery; the manager of the Broadway
taken Niles' theater, and opens this week
an engagement with the new Emma
actress, Julia Dean Hyams. The
has leased Burton's Theater, and the new
begin this week with the performance
play written for Rachel, and styled "La
Luna. Of course a translation is to be played.
The American Theater, after missing the
of admirers, has made his exit from the
at Laura Keane's pleasant little theater—
and the management has been
has decided to give the most pleasing substitutes to

of this cheerful resort. "The Stoop of the Empress," "The Stoop of the Emperor," and other favorite pieces, have been brought out with admirable cast and costuming. The play, as is styled, is a comedy, and, as the audience last week, before a brilliant and noisy one, of the most enjoyable, mirth-provoking character. The French theater still draws hordes of fashion-able. The little vanderlindes are rendered more and more spiteful and malicious. The little fellow containing I never saw elsewhere—in it of the features of the *Theatre Francaise*. The dress of the very young women is a study. They wear cross—every bit of lace and ribbon, done in the most charming manner.

Old France, however, is not so much with great ease, as Niblo's saloon. Their quaint costumes, solemn, touching, primitive music, attract the masses.

My search for the beautiful and entertaining metropolis, I have found nowhere such a combination of the most beautiful and interesting as at the grand china emporium of E. V. Whitcomb & Co., on Broadway. The building is of great size, and the goods are of the most costly and a million of dollars; and to look at the interior alone is a real pleasure, but within is a storehouse of the most beautiful and interesting. The Chinese and bronze, dainty bijoux in the form of toilet boxes; jewel cases; perfume bottles; and the thousand and one other things that a woman loves, massive silver services; others of silver and more graceful form; elaborate dinner and breakfast sets and patterns for the round tea table, with the most charming variety

these are the "Moses in the Bullrushes" that there is a real gem; another called "The Return from the Vintage" is a daintily beautiful picture. The pretty, elegant-looking Queen of the South Sea Islands is borne off in a full basket by four athletic, handsome peasants whose faces are bright and merry, as if they had just tasted the fruit of the golden land.

There is "Uncle Toby and the Soldier," an admirable piece of story-telling, and excellent work by the artist. A distinguished gentleman, for the "mote" in the friend's eye was

The great wonder of all to me, was preparation of the china, burnishing, gild-coloring and painting. I had no idea before how much patience and skill were required for the fine arts. Beautiful clusters and garlands of flowers, every blossom exquisitely painted, and with such delicacy of touch, so that these decorations were made in some twenty days. I saw one of the artists paint a leaf of a flower, and he said it took him several hours, and so exquisitely was this done, even as if the very fragrance of the sweet blossom could be extracted and bottled up. This New York should not fail to visit our "temple of art," if they would appreciate the pleasures of life. It is the most accommodating and agreeable of gentlemen will prove a most admirable excuse, find to go to the city of the future, where money may be made, who may choose to give a leisure hour to the beauties of this grand establishment—

New York, Nov. 10, 1876. J. H. Delights

and the prospective pleasures, operative, social and "aesthetic," are particularly alluring. I have heard, for example, that the "best" of the exodus from the metropolis, and depart this next week for "the provinces." I grow weary of the material, gaudy, noisy, and vulgar city.

And for familiar faces, and well-remembered scenes, and hallowed memories. I have heard the birds sing, and have seen the first violets in France, assisted by the sweet whisperings of the wind, already to be enjoyed by my younger pleasures. A beautiful villa, not a day's ride from Louisville, that overlooks the dear old river, the most beautiful of the country, the most hospitable, all that makes a home so attractive—how fondly I remember the place! That I shall be able to see the light of land's best May-day, and see the bright and hear the gentle voices I so love?

And when I think of the golden grain, the wheat fields grow golden in the sunlight, how sweet will be the sojourn at my old ancestral home, the place where I have had the sweetest years, oh! oh! so full of the peaceful that give the life-long memories we treasure.

And I shall be able to see the first of the Fall to Exil's Springs—that most inviting of all spots—a cool, picturesque spot, where is owned by the Kays, and where I have spent some of the most generous, and genial, and gallant of my life. How I shall enjoy the dear old river dispensing the most elegant hospitalities. And, I think, I shall be able to see the most memorable brief for this delight: for this village of the most charming places "on the map,"

[illegible]

Kentucky Items.

The Mayville Eagle says "the fruit of danger" too—thats two or three nights have finished. The peaches, early cherries, and early apples are about all gone.

"The weather has been unusually cold during the week. We have had frost nearly every night for a few days, and it is very much thicker. We learned that the peaches, cherries, etc., are all killed, and, also, that the wheat is suffering from rust."—*Bowling Green News*, 9/6A.

SALES OF LAND.—The home farm of Edwin Phillips, dec'd, was purchased by D. A. Chenault, at the sale of \$800 per acre, and sold for \$1000 per acre. One hundred and ninety-nine acres also purchased by W. McCord, at \$64 50 per acre.—*Same paper*.

FIRE.—The residence of our friend Samuel L. Butler was discovered to be on fire on Wednesday last, but the flames were extinguished before the dwelling house was done.

The dwelling house of Mr. Wm. McCord, in this city, was destroyed by fire, by the same cause, on Saturday evening, everything in it. The flames attained a height to escape with their lives. We do not learn the origin of the fire.

Saturday evening, between 3 and 4 o'clock, the residence of Mr. M. Lator was discovered on fire, and the flames were extinguished before the building was the third story in that part of the town with-

the last three or four weeks. Our neighbors might be very careful for they may not catch him. I will tell you. Walcott, Foman and I do." —*Richmond Messenger*, April 26.

OLENTARY RETURN TO SERVITUDE.—About a month since, a negro belonging to Mr. Charles Smith, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, was away from his master more on particular stir in any way than usual. He was captured here, and on Wednesday he re-appeared on the farm of his master owner, having been taken to the city of New Orleans, where he had been sold to a new master. He was a very old and decrepit man, and had been a slave for many years. He was a very old and decrepit man, and had been a slave for many years. He was a very old and decrepit man, and had been a slave for many years.

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STATE ELECTION, AUGUST 1, 1859.
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. HERMAN MAGOFFIN,
of Mercer.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
HON. L. L. BOYD,
of McCracken.

AUDITOR,
GRANT GREENE,
of Henderson.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES H. GARRARD,
of Franklin.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
ROBERT RICHARDSON,
of Kenton.

REGISTER LAND OFFICE,
THOMAS J. FRAZER,
of Breathitt.

PRESIDENT BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS,
JAMES P. BATES,
of Barren.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
A. J. JAMES,
of Franklin.

LOUISVILLE:
MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1859.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

The Prospects of Peace and the Sins of War in Europe.

Every steamer that comes from Europe to this country is looked for with anxiety. Rumors of war are floating over the ocean, and the news brought by every vessel from the old world seem to be more or less belated.

The political volcano has long been gathering explosive elements, and must discharge. The great races that govern Europe are not divided out among the powers that be as they are destined to be distributed. There must be a re-mapping of the continent, and this cannot be done without a terrible war.

The Sclavonic race, with the Emperor of Russia at the head of both politics and religion, occupy the North of Europe. But some of them are in Prussia and some in Austria. They are not well situated in the last named States, and will be gathered together in the course of human events.

Middle Europe is the theatre of the Imperialists—the race that is destined to rule the world more completely than any other. There are now what were when the Roman historian described them as free, brave, and adventurous. This race, with this Germanic Confederation at its head, is under different forms of government, which are antagonistic in both religion and politics.

Meritorious great and small states, inside and outside of the Confederation, contain the Teutonic race, but the forms of government over the whole are as different as that of despotic Vienna from free Frankfurt on the Maine. Things cannot stand as they are.

The Celtic race occupies Southern Europe—France is the power here. Napoleon III rules France, and France overshadows Spain, Portugal, Italy, &c. The tendency of this race has ever been to absolute despotism—the despotism, too, of the sword. They speak and write eloquently, and are men of letters, but the glorious history is but a pride of the commands of the Imperator. Their restless nature would engender war in the midst of a gallery of the statues of peace.

War may not come of the Italian question, though the chances are decidedly in its favor in spite of the peace conference on foot. If it does not of this question, it must arise out of another as distant day. Napoleon III will have to get up a fight with some power or powers.

And when war breaks out, no matter when, now, nor where in Europe, none can foresee it. There is no telling how many of the powers of Europe will be drawn into it, for, as said before, the country is not mapped out right, and the different races are not in their proper spheres. Should they all get at it, the following figures as to the military forces of the different powers, indicate that Europe has never yet had a fight compared with what she will have:

FRANCE.—Army (effective force on June 1, 1859), 674,000 men, 150,000 cavalry, 11,116 engineers and staff, 9,217 pontonniers. Navy, 104 vessels of war.

PRUSSIA.—Army, 625,000 men; of which 410,000 of the active army and Landwehr of first line, 115,000 Landwehr of second line. Navy, 50 vessels of war.

ENGLAND.—Army, 220,000 men, including those dispersed in the colonies. Navy, 600 vessels of war, 800 sailing, 117 steam, 200 iron-clad.

RUSSIA.—Army, 1,067,000 men including the reserve, and 225,000 irregulars. Navy, 177 vessels, 62,000 mariners and gunners.

TURKEY.—Army, 178,000 men; reserve 145,000, irregulars 40,000, different contingents 110,000. Navy, 70 vessels, 15,000 mariners.

SPAIN.—Army, 15,000 men, peace establishment; 500,000 war establishment. Navy, 410 vessels, 15,000 mariners.

SARDINIA.—Army, 50,000 men. Navy, 40 vessels, 2,500 sailors.

TWO SICILIES.—Army, 100,000 men, of which 10,000 are Swiss. Navy, 60 vessels; 12 sailing, 30 steamers, 100 cannoners, (gun-boats) 5,000 sailors.

PORTUGAL.—Army, 35,000 men, including colonial corps. Navy, 44 vessels of war.

NETHERLANDS.—Army, 100,000 men. Navy, 72 vessels, 55 gun-boats, 10,000 sailors.

GERMANY.—Army, 314,000 men, 7,332 cavalry, peace establishment, 14,000 cavalry, 14,000 engineers, 1,000 pontonniers. Navy, 1 brig of gun-boats, 100 choppers, 100,000 sailors.

SWITZERLAND.—Army, 100,000 men, 10,000 cavalry, 10,000 engineers, 10,000 pontonniers. Navy, 100 vessels, 10,000 sailors.

It will be seen by the above estimates, which are those of the Antwerp Commercial Union, that the armies of Europe number 4,993,000 men, and the navies 65,222—making a grand total of 5,252,222 fighting men. Of course such a number of soldiers in possession of all the modern improvements of warfare, would make a fight more than a mere contest.

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